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H. S. MARLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH SPEED AND DISPATCH At this Office.

Selected Tales.

THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

BY J. J. JONES.

Where now stands a superb edifice, there was once a neat little two-story building, in the then suburbs of the city. It stood some thirty paces back from the street, and in front was a most beautiful yard, abounding with a great variety of shrubbery and flowers. A widow in moderate circumstances lived there, who entered a few boarders. She had but one child, a blue-eyed daughter of fifteen. Emma Murray had embezzled the meekness of the mother, and all her acts were characterized by graceful moderation. She was passionately fond of her birds, and every sunny morning, she might be seen placing the green wire cage in her chamber window, from whence sweet carols emanated, inspiring an enlivening joy for the one that left his early couch in time to wander among the blooming lilacs and geraniums beneath, whilst the fresh dew of morn yet rested on them.

At the time spoken of these were the boarders: the two Miss Turleys, Henry Walton and Jacques Pearson. Miss Anne Turley was an old maid, very neat in her apparel, perhaps more particularly so than when she was not old; she possessed a somewhat haughty disposition and irritable temper. Her sister, Melinda, was only sixteen, exquisitely beautiful, and full of romance. The parents of the Miss Turleys resided in the country, and had sent the letter to complete her education, and Miss Anne accompanied her for protection. The spinster herself feared not to face the fortune hunting adventurer, and if perchance she should be such a victim, she certainly had been in derision, for she constantly warned the unsuspecting Melinda to heed not the flatteries of strange young gentlemen, however prepossessing might be their exterior.

Henry Walton was an orphan but protected by a childless, affluent uncle. He was about nineteen years of age, and was studying one of the learned professions. Jacques Pearson was a tall and handsome man, perhaps thirty; possessed many accomplishments; he was a general favorite with the ladies. His reported fortune rested in the stocks, detracted nothing from his other qualifications in the eyes of his admirers. This she whispered to her class.

It happened one long that Jacques who possessed a fortune to Melinda, and received a letter from her. But how a not the only one that flattered, for he was not the only one that flattered. At length one evening brought a crowd of admirers, in admiration over the one, that being Melinda, while she sat in the drawing room of the piano, and listened to the thrilling tones of the piano. Her voice, which was fine, was extravagantly sweet, and she soon conceived these dangerous fancies of her perfection, which result in coquetry.

Once when strolling in the flower garden, she observed Henry Walton present the gentle Emma with a rich bouquet. Melinda admired the beauty of the youth, and was now resolved to be the mistress of the hearts of all the handsome young men. She therefore called the most exquisite flowers she could find, which formed into a wreath, she gave to Henry. Emma cast down her eyes with something like an expression of indignation, and telling him from her bosom the bouquet, said: "Take this, too, Henry."

"No, Emma, I will not take back the gift. Melinda but wishes me to be more magnificent in my next present."

"And she hopes she has taught you to whom to give it," said Melinda, casting her dark eyes on Henry. Though Emma observed this, and well understood its import, yet her own circumstances had in

parted to her innocent nature a mild humility, and she remained silent. She then glided away, perhaps to indulge a tear in secret.

Henry was much attached to Emma, but never yet thought of love. With a blithe aspect, he enjoyed the practiced wickeries of the coquette, until Miss Anne's voice was heard calling to Melinda: "Come away, sister, Mr. Pearson is coming."

"Tell her Mr. Walton is already here," remarked the somewhat nettled youth. "I will return soon," said Melinda, "you know I don't care any thing for Mr. Pearson."

But Henry hurried away, stung most bitterly. He did not love Melinda; but how is one to escape the upas influence of a coquette? Love is not the only passion they excite. Henry was piqued, too, at the affront of Miss Anne, who might at least have whispered her intelligence to her sister, and now he hated the old maid most heartily.

Turning, he beheld Melinda, endeavoring, all in her power to fascinate Mr. Pearson. "Not care for him," muttered Henry, who now beheld the glittering ring on Melinda's finger, placed there by Jacques. "Now," continued the ambitious youth, "just for my own gratification, I am determined to be revenged. I will court her every opportunity I have, and then play her own game on her!" Saying this he strolled on amidst a labyrinth of rose bushes and many vines, meditating the means of effecting the purpose. He paused suddenly as he heard these words:

"Alas, thus it is to be poor!"

Through the interstices of a clustering honeysuckle he beheld the pale, thoughtful face of Emma. She was standing in the summer house, with her eyes resting on the bouquet which she held in her hand. Without supposing what might be the cause of her abstraction, Henry entered and placed his wreath on her white forehead.

"Did I not say I was taught to make my next gift more magnificent?"

"And were you not at the same time taught to whom it should be given?"

"I know what she meant," replied Henry, "but methinks she has already a sufficient number of presents from others."

"And I but few—yet I am content," said Emma.

"You appreciate yours, Emma, which she does not. She is a coquette, and can never love." Emma smiled at this remark of the youth, and they then returned together to the house.

It was not long before Melinda assailed Henry with an indignant frown on her brow.

"I saw the wreath I gave you decorating the brow of Emma."

"I see," replied he, "Mr. Pearson's ring decorating your finger."

"Had you cared for the giver you would have respected the gift."

"Had you cared for the donor, you would not have accepted the ring!" said Henry, with some warmth.

"I soon will convince you that I care nothing for Mr. Pearson," said the deceitful Melinda.

That evening they were all at the opera. Jacques, who almost courted the spinster as much as Melinda, who was now paying marked attention to the former. Melinda, true to her promise, and assured of having too great a power over her rich beau to endanger his fealty, now practised all her art on Henry, without scarcely turning to Jacques. Henry could not but yield attention to her incessant clatter, and during a considerable length of time he could find no opportunity of bestowing a word on the mute and silent Emma. The spinster's nods and frowns had no effect. Melinda continued the assault until the curtain rose, and the charming voice of the celebrated vocalist inspired silence.

Jacques affected all that was fashionable. Now his splendid opera glass was pointed to the performers, and now to some particular portion of the audience. He sported his gold spectacles, his diamond pin, and jeweled watch. He learned and practiced attitudes of the last foppish cast and thought himself a being of much importance—as did also the spinster and Melinda; and perceiving the ring he gave her on Henry's finger, remarked—

"Your ring is gone—has some one stolen it?"

"I have it sir; I presume you would not insinuate that I am capable of becoming a thief?" said Henry.

"We know not who are honest," replied Jacques, evidently intending to produce a quarrel.

"Let it rest for the present—to-morrow you shall hear from me."

"Give me the ring, Henry," said Melinda.

"Not till you have said you placed it on my finger yourself," said Henry. Just then, two strangers entered the box, and after scanning the company some moments in silence, addressed Jacques:

"Is your name Pearson?"

"It is. What is your will with me?"

"We wish you to accompany us to prison!" remarked the other, at the same time arresting the horror-stricken man—without the ability to utter a word, the weak wealthy beau was instantly conducted to a vile prison. The next day it was ascertained that he had long been a counterfeiter!

Emma. At length, he became more interested than he had anticipated, and felt that he must inevitably fall in love with one or the other of them. His perplexity for a time was removed by the arrival of a messenger with whom he instantly set out for the city. In his tender farewell with Melinda, her serious expression of features puzzled him a little. Emma did little more than give him her hand in silence.

After the lapse of some months, Henry returned again. His clothes became threadbare, and his face dejected. Melinda yet faintly strove to exert her influence over him, though she at the same time yet had her host of admirers. Emma, the gentle Emma, was ever the same in all things.

A few more months elapsed, and Henry's thoughtful brow assumed a deep despondency, bordering on despair. Miss Anne abruptly enquired the cause.

"My uncle," said Henry, "has ceased to remit me anything, and all friendly intercourse between us is forever at an end."

"There! that's just what I thought the great mystery was," said the spinster, rising and joining the family, to whom she delivered the news. Henry soon met Melinda, who expressed her sorrow in a few cold words, and passed on.

Alas! it is too true that even the young and innocent have insinuated into them a venal estimate of wealth. But a few months since, when she thought me the heir of thousands, I was everything desirable in her sight." Saying this, Henry sought Emma among the flowers.

"Henry, Henry, this is a beautiful rose. Cheer up—I am sure none respect you so less in consequence of your misfortune. An honest heart is better than gold. A villain may possess the one but not the other." Delighted, he caught her hand and pressed it to his lips, and whispering something, departed abruptly.

That night a gay party was assembled at the widow's. Mirth, music and dancing abounded. Henry was inquired for by some of the guests, his story was told, and he was soon forgotten. But when the revelry was at its high-tide, a splendid carriage drew up and halted in front of the house. Soon a servant in livery announced the arrival of Henry Walton the sole possessor of his deceased uncle's fortune. Henry entered in rich attire, and bowing to the astonished company, seated himself near Emma. That night Emma, was his promised bride! He never repented his stratagem, and long lived a happy husband.

One at a time Melinda's lovers left her, convinced that a lady who had favors for all, could have no heart for any. The coquette died an old maid.

Selected Articles.

Certificate for the Cure of Broken Down Merchants.

READ THE DOCUMENT.—We have often tried in our feeble way, says the Boston Transcript, to make the people of this city understand the benefits to be derived by giving publicity to their business, through the medium of the Press. It will cure broken down, weak, sickly business men—save more lives than ever saved by all the medicines ever sold—taking the certificates of doctors and druggists for their but read the document.

HEAR THE TESTIMONY.—In the year 1840 I started business in the city of Boston, with a capital of \$5,000 and a good fair credit. I hired me a good store at a moderate rent, applied myself industriously to my business. In 1842, I took an account of stock, and found that I was \$3,000 worse off than when I began—more than half of my capital had been sunk in expenses and bad debts. This rather discouraged me, but as it were the first year of my business, and I was but little known, I thought I would try another year. My creditors and friends recommended that I join a church or an engine company, both of which I did, and in 1843, I again took account of my affairs and found that if I could sell my stock out at the market prices; I should lack just \$1,500 of having money enough to pay my debts. I had a note against one of the brothers in the church for \$200, which some said was good; this would reduce my indebtedness that amount, but he never paid it.

To make a long story short, I failed—burst up—went to smash—and all my friends and creditors pronounced me as a ruined man, and to make it sure, turned me out of the church. In 1845, I contrived to get a little money, with which I bought a few goods. I got some bills and cards printed and sent them to every one I could think of—the consequence was, they began to come in and trade a little. I continued to push the cards and bills, and also to advertise in the newspapers, and customers came in from all parts of the country. I soon had to enlarge my store, and I now do a bigger business than any man on the street. I keep increasing.

I have got \$15,000 invested in good stocks—I own the house I live in, and it is worth \$7,500—my goods are all paid for, as I buy for cash, and sell for cash—1849. This I attribute to your invaluable remedy for an unhealthy business, of letting the public know what you are doing, and what you want to do through the press. If this certificate will be the means of saving one poor man situated as I was seven years ago, my object is accomplished.

C. SMARY, Jr.

Spicy Correspondence.

The subjoined letters were recently exchanged between the Hon. Cave Johnson and the Editor of the Democratic Review:

Clarkville, March 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I am much dissatisfied with the course taken in the January and February numbers of the Democratic Review, that I am unwilling longer to be considered one of its patrons. You will therefore, discontinue it. Should there be any balance in your books against me, you will please forward the account for payment, I presume however, that there is none. I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
C. JOHNSON.

To D. W. HOLLY, Publisher Democratic Review.

MON. CAVE JOHNSON, Sir:—Your letter of the 15th inst., is received. I am directed to say that the Review, recognizes no one as its "patron." It is conducted on the principles, and to suit the tastes and requirements of the Democratic party of the nation. It decidedly opposes a general "restoration," therefore, we are not surprised at your being displeased.

We find that the Review has been patronizing you for years; your bill is \$8 which we will be glad to receive by return mail. Yours, respectfully,
D. W. HOLLY, Publisher.
Democratic Review Office, March 29, 1852.

Jenny and her Husband.

A letter writer in one of our exchanges discourses thus upon Jenny Lind's matrimonial movement:

"Mr. Goldschmidt is a small, thin, weak human article extremely inclined to take care of himself; and has just apostrophized from the Jewish faith to the Christian. He won't marry for an assiduity of attention beyond all parallel. He never left her side. Her tastes were his, her opinions were his own. And in wedding him firmly and legally so arranged all her property that her husband will never be able to touch a penny of it, and he submits to such a weekly allowance of pocket money etc., as, in her judgment, his good conduct may deserve. These are all facts, and you may depend upon them."

ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.—In his interpretation of the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, authorizing the issue of non-assignable bounty land warrants, the Hon. A. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, decided that the soldier, after locating his warrant, could not make a valid title to the land so located, until after the issue of the patent. The question has been submitted to the Hon. Rufus Choate, whose view is that the conveyance may be made after the issue of the warrant, and before the issue of the patent. The phrase in the law "prior to the issue" having reference to the warrant, and not to the patent.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—A year since, Elijah Barnes, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field, without any injury to himself and immediately after put on son's waistcoat, both being of one color. He returned to his house and attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was much too small. His imagination was now brought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been imperceptibly bitten by the snake, suddenly fell ill and took to his bed. The family in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient however, grew worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians and was restored to health.

HOW TO GET AN ENEMY.—Lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call upon him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three months insist upon his paying you. He will get angry—denounce and speak of you in abusive terms. We have seen this experiment tried repeatedly, and never knew it to fail.

A CHEERFUL PHILOSOPHY.—The following truthful passage occurs in one of Frederika Bremer's books:—"There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad. It is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and social circles find much to say about it; while what is good goes at best, like sunshine quietly through the world."

CHEAP PAINT, OR WASH FOR OUT-BUILDINGS.—In answer to a correspondent the editor of the Horticulturist recommends the following wash for barns, &c. "Take hydraulic cement, 1 peck; freshly slacked lime, 1 peck; yellow ochre, (in powder), 4 pounds; burned umber, 4 pounds; dissolve the whole thoroughly in Aes water, and apply with a whitewash brush. Window shutters for a 'roughcast' house, left the natural color of the mortar, may be either dark green or light brown. If the slats of the shutters are painted a light brown, and the border or frames the same two or three shades darker, the effect is good."

Report of Maxey Gregg.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEES OF TWENTY-ONE.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee, to which was referred for consideration the Act of the General Assembly calling together this Convention, being dissatisfied with Report of the Committee, on account of what is contained in it, but of what is omitted, respectfully asks leave to state his reasons.

The position South Carolina at this time is a most difficult and embarrassing one. Suffering under injuries which render a continuance in the present Union incompatible with honor or safety; but deserted by other States, suffering under the same injuries, and whose pledges of resistance gave South Carolina a right to expect very different action from them; the citizens of the State became divided in opinions as to the course proper to be taken. One portion of them believed that all hope being lost of any other States' seceding from the Confederacy by a concerted movement seceding alone. Another portion regarded this course as unwise, and thought it necessary to wait for the support of other States. The prospect of such support has grown fainter day by day, until it has receded to an indefinite distance; and that their only hope in it, now find themselves powerless to effect their object. But by the popular majority which they have exhibited, opposed to exercising the right of secession this time, they have also paralyzed the power of their fellow-citizens who desired to adopt that course.

Under these circumstances this Convention meets, charged with the duty of seeing that the Commonwealth receive no detriment. To recede under such circumstances is impracticable. To obtain the aid of any other State in resisting the aggressions which have been committed by the Northern States and Federal Government is hopeless. Unless some effective mode of action could be adopted, which, while stopping short of secession, might place and preserve the State in a position of readiness to take advantage of the earliest opportunity for successful resistance, guarding as far as practicable, in the mean time against the many corrupting influences of a longer connection with the government which oppress us, nothing remains but submission likely to be fatal. If any such mode of action could be devised and proposed by those who are opposed to secession, it would be beyond all doubt accepted and supported by those who have been in favor of that measure.

The Report of the Committee is unsatisfactory to the undersigned, because it contains no recommendation of any action whatever beyond a mere declaration of the right of secession, and of the injuries which have been suffered, justifying its exercise by South Carolina.

If a protestation in favor of our rights, made at a time when in fact we are deprived of them, can be of any avail towards preserving them in recollection and re-occurring them at a future day, it is wise and proper to make such protestation. But actions outweigh words, and one step in advance towards practical resistance, however moderate impressed upon them, the undersigned would have greatly preferred for the sake of that harmony which is of such high importance if ever the State is to be rescued from its present condition, to acquiesce in their report. He believes that such measures might be devised by those who have opposed separate secession and that if adopted with unanimity by the people of the State, they would afford some reasonable hope ultimate deliverance. But seeing no prospect that the introduction of any such measures under present circumstances, and against the determined opposition of those who have defeated secession, could result in any good to the State, he has, as a member of the Committee, nothing to recommend. He is willing to vote for the declaration of principles contained in the Resolution and accompanying Ordinance; but he desires at the same time to leave on that record of the proceedings of this Convention his distinct declaration, that it is not in accordance with his wishes that nothing more should be done to prevent detriment to the Commonwealth. MAXEY GREGG.

Report of R. F. Perry, ONE OF THE COMMITTEES OF TWENTY-ONE.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee of twenty-one differing from the Committee in their report on the act referred to them, calling this Convention, begs leave to submit the following Preamble and Resolutions, as expressing his views in regard to the important matters contained in said report, and as to the true policy to be pursued by the State of South Carolina in relation to her difficulties with the Federal Government.

April 29, 1852. B. F. PERRY.

Whereas, the Legislature of South Carolina, in consequence of the aggressions of Congress and the Northern States on the domestic institutions of the South, deemed it necessary to embody the sovereign power of the State in Convention, in order that the "Commonwealth should suffer no detriment," and for "the purpose of considering the proceedings and recommendations of a Congress of the slaveholding States;" And whereas, the other slaveholding States have declined meeting South Carolina in a Southern Congress, for the purpose of considering the past aggressions of the Federal Government on an institution in which they all have a common and an equal interest; And whereas, it would be unwise and imprudent, and wanting in respect to the other Southern States, for South Carolina, under

existing circumstances, to take any decisive separate action in a cause which equally belongs to them all: And whereas, there have been recent manifestations on the part of the Northern people to cease their aggressions on the institutions of the South and carry out in good faith the guarantees of the Federal Constitution; And whereas, a deep-rooted and long-cherished regard for the Union of these States, as "the palladium of our independence," "tranquility," "peace," "safety," "prosperity," and "liberty," makes it right and proper, honorable and patriotic, that we should "suffer whilst evils are sufferable," rather "than right ourselves by abolishing the forms to which we have been accustomed."

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Convention will forbear at present to exercise that highest and most sacred of all rights which can belong to a free and brave people—a right secured to them by nature and nature's God, and irremovable to all constitutions and political compacts or agreements—the right to "alter or abolish" their government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, and ceases to protect them in the enjoyment of their "lives, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That the Union of the several States of the Confederacy was formed for the purpose of protecting equally the interests of all the States; that their domestic institutions, property, and industrial pursuits, and the existence of African slavery in the Southern States, at the formation of the Federal Union, was not only recognized in the Constitution, but guaranteed, and made the basis, in part, of their representation in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That this domestic institution of the South is not only moral and correct in the opinion of this Convention, but a great blessing to the African race; and absolutely necessary for the continued peace and prosperity of the slaveholding States; and as such will be forever defended and maintained by them at all hazards, and to the last extremity of their existence as a people.

Resolved, That South Carolina, through her sovereign Convention, now pledges herself to her sister Southern States to resist, in company with them, or alone if need be, by all the means which nature and God have given her, any and every attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, or the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the owners, or to exclude slavery in the Southern Territories of the United States, or the forts, navy yards, and other public places in the slaveholding States belonging to the Federal Government, or refuses the admission of a State into the Union on account of slavery, or refuses to enforce or carry out the existing constitutional provisions on the subject of rendition of fugitive slaves, or alter or change the Federal Constitution in any respect touching slavery.

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an orphan. She was educated by an uncle and aunt, both of whom had attained the middle-age of life. Theirs was an industrious, well-ordered, and cheerful family. Her uncle was a man of sound judgement, liberal feelings, and great knowledge of human nature. This he showed by the education of the young people under his care. He allowed them to waste no time; every moment must be spent in learning something or in doing something. He encouraged an entertaining, lively style of conversation, but discontinued all remarks about persons, families, dress, and engagements; he used to say, parents were not aware how such topics frittered away the minds of young people, and what inordinate importance they learned to attach to them, when they heard them constantly talked about.

In his family, Sunday was a happy day; for it was made a day of religious instruction, without any unnatural constraint upon the gravity of the young. The Bible was the text book; the places mentioned in it were traced on maps, the manners and customs of different nations were explained; curious phenomena in the natural history of those countries were read; in a word every thing was done to cherish a spirit of humble yet earnest inquiry. In this excellent family Mrs. ——— remained till her marriage.

In the course of fifteen years, she lost her uncle, her aunt, and her husband. She was left destitute, but supported herself comfortably by her own exertions, and retained the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends. Thus she passed her life in cheerfulness and honor during ten years; at the end of that time, her humble residence took fire from an adjoining house, in the night-time, and she escaped by jumping from the chamber-window. In consequence of the injury received by this fall, her right arm was amputated, and her right leg became entirely useless. Her friends were very kind and attentive, and for a short time she consented to live on their bounty; but, aware that the claims on private charity are very numerous, she, with the genuine independence of a strong mind resolved to avail herself of the public provision for the helpless poor. The name of going to the almshouse had nothing terrifying or disgraceful to her; for she had been taught that conduct is the real standard of respectability. She is there, with a heart full of thankfulness to the Giver of all things; she is patient, pious, and uniformly cheerful. She instructs the young, encourages the old, and makes herself delightful to all, by her various knowledge and entertaining conversation. Her character reflects dignity upon her situation; and those who visit the establishment, come away with sentiments of respect and admiration for this voluntary resident of the almshouse.

Resolved, That this domestic institution of the South is not only moral and correct in the opinion of this Convention, but a great blessing to the African race; and absolutely necessary for the continued peace and prosperity of the slaveholding States; and as such will be forever defended and maintained by them at all hazards, and to the last extremity of their existence as a people.

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